

## Rockefeller Gives Charity

\$63,763,357

Fund Presented to Memorial  
in Honor of Wife  
to Improve Conditions  
of Women and Children

Eight Millions  
Already Expended

Son Declares Organiza-  
tion Will Be Expanded  
To Carry on New Work

John D. Rockefeller Jr., in a statement issued yesterday, announced a new gift by his father of \$33,763,357 in securities to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, an institution founded after Mrs. Rockefeller's death in 1915 to give support to the many religious and charitable institutions in which she was interested.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement explains in detail for the first time the plan and scope of the work of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. He says:

"The memorial has no connection with the Rockefeller Foundation or any other of the benevolent boards or institutions established by my father.

To Aid Women and Children

"The trustees have full and unrestricted discretion in the use of the funds. While as yet no definite policies have been worked out, it is in the mind of the founder as well as of the board, in keeping with the general spirit of my mother's interest in charitable work, that special consideration should be given to activities looking toward the improvement of the condition of women and children.

"The Rockefeller Foundation, though established to promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world, is lending its chief opportunity for service in the promotion of public health.

"The General Education Board is emphasizing the work of assisting colleges to increase their endowments, especially during the last year, in aiding them to provide increased salaries for teachers and of assisting the development of medical education.

"The Rockefeller Institute devotes itself exclusively to medical research.

Organization Will Expand

"Thus, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, should it lay stress on the promotion of the welfare of women and children, would there find a distinctive field of usefulness.

"As was the case with the other foundations established by my father, the memorial began with limited funds and a simple organization, of which several of my father's office staff were members. In the case of the other foundations, as their work attained larger proportions a more formal organization with increased personnel was established. The trustees are planning to follow a similar course with the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial."

Mr. Rockefeller says that moneys distributed by the memorial fund so far amount to \$9,016,721.57, and among the beneficiaries named are the Altus Social Settlement, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of New York City, the Baptist Home for the Aged, the Boy Scouts, the China Continuation Committee, the Charity Organization Society, New York City, the Community Service, Inc., New York City, the Cleveland Community Fund and Welfare Federation, the Henry Street Settlement, New York City, the Interchurch World Movement (toward operating expenses), the Northern Baptist Laymen, the Board of Promotion, Northern Baptist Convention, the Palisades Intersect Park Commission, the Red Cross Christmas Soals, the Salvation Army, the Travelers' Aid Society, national and in New York City, the United Hospital Fund, the Women's Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City and Cleveland, the International Committee, Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the National Board, Young Women's Christian Association (toward endowment).

The directors of the memorial are John D. Rockefeller Jr., Charles E. Hughes, George Welwood Murray, Starr J. Murphy and Willard S. Richardson.

Mr. Rockefeller's gifts for public welfare total close to \$300,000,000. In 1915 John D. Rockefeller Jr. told the Industrial Relations Committee that his father's gifts up to that period amounted to \$8,000,000,000.

Since that time the elder Rockefeller has given \$22,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, \$70,000,000 to the General Education Board, \$10,000,000 to the Rockefeller Institute, and yesterday's gift of \$63,763,357 to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

Baby Found Suffocated  
With Kitten on Chest

Weight of Pet, That Sought  
Warmth, Prevented Infant  
Breathing, Doctors Say

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—John Howard Koecher, seven months old, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Koecher, of Round Bay, suffocated yesterday when a pet kitten climbed into his crib and went to sleep on the baby's chest.

The crib was standing on a porch. The baby's lungs from functioning, and the child, if awakened at all before death, had not been able to cry for want of breath.

## Greenwood Reports Irish Bomb Plots in Liverpool and Manchester

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, charged in a speech in the House of Commons to-day that plans for blowing up the Liverpool docks and the Manchester power and water plants by Irish republican sympathizers had been discovered. The plans show that they were made in military fashion, after detailed reports with drawings had been forwarded to Irish republican army officers by spies at each place that was destined for destruction.

The Liverpool plans called for twenty-three officers, twenty-seven engineers and seventy-five privates and 800 pounds of a high explosive for attacking twenty-one points, most of them dock gates, with a view to stranding ships.

Diversions suggested in the report would consist of numerous fires in cotton and other warehouses, starting a half hour before the other operations.

## Crusade Begins to Clamp Sunday Lid on Country

Morning Automobile Rides, Newspapers, Picture  
Shows, Baseball and Concerts Will Be  
Chief Objects of Attack

The introduction of new Sunday laws in New York and other states which would exclude motion pictures and possibly curtail Sunday motoring to afternoon and evening and the strict enforcement of existing legislation are the plan of the Lord's Day Alliance. One of the chief campaigns will be to have strict Sunday laws put on the statute books of the District of Columbia, where present conditions are called a disgrace.

The alliance, which is said to represent sixteen Protestant denominations, with a total membership of 20,000,000, aims to stop Sunday business of all sorts, so far as possible.

"We won the fight to have the burden of Sunday work taken from post-office employees," said the Rev. Harry L. Bowley, secretary of the alliance, with headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue. "There is still much to be done along the same line. The stores which remain open on Sunday should be closed. One company operating a chain of cigar stores closed voluntarily on Sundays for six weeks. The manager told us he would have continued Sunday closing, but could not on account of the fact that business rivals kept open.

Would Enforce Sunday Laws

"We are not aiming to fasten blue laws on the people," said Mr. Bowley. "There is no such thing as a blue law. The laws enforcing Sunday closure are there because the people wanted them, and we are going to try to see that they are enforced. So far as New York is concerned, the Sunday concern is a camouflage for other things in force for the public under the guise of a sacred name, and we are against it. Motion picture places should not be allowed to operate on Sunday. With regard to baseball and other Sunday sports, we believe that there is ample time during other days of the week, especially on Saturday, for the playing of these sports. The professional baseball argument that they are working in the interest of a laboring man is nothing more or less than a lie. It is just a plan for the almighty dollar to line their rapacious pockets."

Speaking of Sunday motoring for pleasure, Mr. Bowley said he thought it would be sufficient if limited to afternoon and evening, if not stopped altogether.

"I was glad to see Sunday during the war were benefits many ways," he said. "Limiting pleasure riding on Sundays will tend to conserve a needed product like gasoline and it will also tend to stop a growing number of accidents. Most important of all, it will turn the thoughts of people to moral issues on Sunday. As a matter of fact, the simple issue between the American Sunday and the Continental Sunday. We are going to carry our work to the people who land at our gates, many of whom want to escape the pleasures of the Continental Sunday. The Rev. Newell Dwight Liles is carrying on for us a Sunday club, printed in various languages, and this will be distributed among the people at Ellis Island. Not only will we want an American Sunday really is. Furthermore, we believe we are combating Bolshevism and other evils that threaten the nation when we insist on the strict observance of Sunday laws. We believe the peril of the Sabbath is the peril of Bible study, the peril of Bible study is the peril of the home, and the peril of the home is the peril of the nation."

Opposes Sunday Newspapers

A special campaign will be made in Oregon and California, which are said to have no Sunday laws. The bill prescribing strict Sunday laws for the District of Columbia is now in the hands of a Congressman, according to Mr. Bowley. Most states have Sunday laws, he said, which are being disregarded. These are to be enforced to the letter. Not only will stores be closed and automobile traffic stopped or curtailed, but the organization's plans carry, but newspapers will be asked to pre-date their entire Sunday issues and have them distributed before Sunday really begins. Motion pictures and Sunday sports are the chief objects of attack.

"We are not campaigning for a national Sunday closing amendment to the Constitution," said Mr. Bowley, "except as such an amendment may come through legislative enactment in the states following the benefits of stricter local enforcement of Sunday laws."

Oil Note Insists Europe  
Consider U. S. Interests

Document, Couched in Firm  
Language, Is Well Received  
Officially in London

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The American note forwarded by the State Department yesterday concerning the agreement between France and Great Britain with regard to oil has been received well officially, notwithstanding the fact that it is reported to be couched in extremely firm language.

The note, as far as has been ascertained, does not go into the details of the Anglo-French agreement, but insists that the United States' interest should be given every consideration in European treaties, even though the United States is not a member of the League of Nations.

The note is interpreted in some quarters as meaning that the United States may want a reshuffling of the mandates before the League of Nations finally sanctions them.

## Grey Urges Concessions For Ireland

Appeals to Lords for an  
11th-Hour Attempt to  
Pacify Erin Through  
Measures of Generosity

Withdrawal Better  
Than Terror Reign

Asks Self-Government  
Along Dominions' Sys-  
tem; Reprisals Assailed

LONDON, Nov. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The debate in the House of Lords on Irish Home Rule to-night was made memorable by a notable appeal from Viscount Grey, former Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the government for an eleventh-hour attempt, by generosity to Ireland, to fashion the bill into an acceptable measure.

In a speech displaying no resentment and taking full account of the government's extreme difficulties in Ireland he urged that unless the government was able to secure effective control in Ireland it would be better to withdraw all the armed forces and leave Ireland to find her own salvation.

Whether the appeal will be heeded time will show, but it is significant that Earl Middleton intends to-morrow to move adjournment of the debate for a fortnight, to allow the government time to consider what amendments, financial and otherwise, it will propose.

Asquith Urges Pacification

While the viscount was delivering his speech in the upper house former Premier Asquith, leader of the Opposition, moved his resolution, expressing abhorrence of the recent Dublin assassinations, condemnation of reprisals and urging the taking of immediate steps to bring about Irish pacification.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Asquith, told of the recent activities of the "murder gang" in Ireland, and disclosed that Irish republicans had planned acts of sabotage in England.

Viscount Grey declared the real cause of failure in obtaining a settlement was the differences of opinion in Ireland itself. Until these differences were composed, he asserted, there could be no settlement, and the bill before the Lords, to put it mildly, had not made the differences less. It had complicated Ulster, Lord Grey said, but had brought the Southern Unionists and Nationalists into opposition.

Grey Outlines Plan

Lord Grey argued that it would have been better had the government, instead of preparing a detailed bill, started by laying down in broad lines the limits within which Ireland could have complete autonomy and the minimum which England must reserve for the security and safety not only of herself, but of Ireland.

He outlined this minimum as, first, placing Ireland in precisely the same position with regard to foreign affairs as the great self-governing dominions, with the same right to be consulted about commercial treaties, and, second, only one army in these two islands. He would not, however, contemplate the maintenance of any imperial troops in Ireland after Home Rule had passed, unless Ireland desired it.

One Navy and Authority

"I am perfectly certain, and the history of war shows it, that unless there is only one navy and one naval authority neither Ireland nor Great Britain could be defended," said Lord Grey. "That must be without qualification. Whatever dominion Home Rule might mean, we must from the beginning have no ambiguity on this question."

With England and Ireland so close together and under modern conditions of mines and submarines, he continued, it was absolutely inconsistent with the safety of either country that there should be divided naval authority. He admitted that after what had happened in Ireland in the last few weeks he could hardly advocate as a practicable course, as he had done, that Ireland should be left to say what form of government she desired. But the time might come when the government would

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Two Turkeys Vic for  
Place on Wilson Menu

Texas or Kentucky Bird to  
Have the Honor; President  
Not to Attend Church

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving Day plans for the President do not include his attendance at any church services, as has been his custom each Thanksgiving Day since becoming President. It was announced to-day at the White House. Mrs. Wilson will attend service at St. John's Episcopal Church with relatives.

The Thanksgiving Day dinner will be at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, and the President and Mrs. Wilson will have as their guests only a few relatives.

During the morning hours the President contemplated taking his usual sunbath on the south porch of the Executive mansion. In the afternoon he will go riding through the parks, unless bad weather interferes.

It was not announced which one of the two big turkeys sent to the White House last week will occupy the place of honor on the menu. One of the birds was the gift of the Chamber of Commerce of Cuero, Tex., and the other came from the Kentucky farm of South Trimble, former clerk of the House of Representatives.

President Wilson viewed from the east portico of the White House to-night a colorful pageant commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims three hundred years ago. Seated in his armchair beside Mrs. Wilson, the President watched the procession to the end, frequently applauding the elaborate float depicting scenes of the Pilgrim days. A realistically posed scene of the landing of the Pilgrims drew special attention.

## League Will Ask U. S. to Aid Armenia

Wilson Reported to Have  
Received Request That  
America Mediate With  
Turk Nationalist Leader

Same Invitation  
Sent All Members

Great Britain Will Oppose  
Action by Any European  
Power, Especially France

By Ralph Courtney  
Special Dispatch to The Tribune

GENEVA, Nov. 24.—It seemed certain to-night that the settlement of the Armenian question will be put up once more to the United States, as a result of the League Council's action to-day in approving the appeal to the powers suggested by the Assembly. The secretariat will send to all the members of the league, and to the United States, a circular letter, inviting every one of them to assume a part in bringing about peace between the Armenians and the Turks.

France and Greece and probably Norway are expected to undertake willingly to do something for Armenia, but Great Britain is opposed to action by any European power, particularly by France.

It is understood that Great Britain is ready with the answer she will make to the league's suggestion. She will call the league's attention to the fact that although the United States has not yet joined the League of Nations it has always been considered as holding a primary right to deal with Armenia. She will show that it has always been understood that America was to be consulted about Armenia first and will recall how the Supreme Council at San Remo formally offered the mandate to the Washington government.

Britain's Attitude

The British will present the view that the fall of Venizelos puts the whole situation in the Near East again in the melting pot, and that the subject must now be reconsidered from the beginning. In these circumstances, the British will argue, although the United States has refused the mandate, it must not be assumed that the Washington government would refuse a new proposal that the United States act as mediator between the Armenians and their enemies, the Turkish Nationalists under Mustapha Kemal.

It is understood that the British will take into consideration the fact that the new American President will not take office until March, and will propose that when the league's invitation is sent to the United States it be suggested that no reply need be sent until after March.

In consideration of the fact that President Wilson has already undertaken the responsibility of fixing the Armenian boundaries, the British plan of putting the whole question up to the United States is generally regarded by the delegates with more favor than the French idea of offering Mustapha Kemal a definite stretch of territory as a peace settlement. It is argued that the French plan would result in the scrapping of the Treaty of Sevres as well as the withdrawing from President Wilson of the powers conferred upon him by the Supreme Council.

All the work of the Assembly is being speeded on by the six commissions. No plenary session of the Assembly is scheduled until Friday morning.

U. S. Decision on Entry Awaited

How anxious the conferees at the assembly are over whether the United States will enter the league was illustrated today by the action of the commission which is handling questions of amendments to the covenant. It was so swayed by the arguments of A. J. Balfour, of the British delegation, that it practically decided to postpone the acceptance of any amendments until the Assembly are over whether the United States will enter and if so with what reservations.

The commission of disarmament has virtually decided that it can make no progress, despite the fact that all the

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## Pair Held for Peirce Murder Say He Was Killed by Robbers

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 24.—A man about twenty-seven years old and a girl of 18 were arrested here to-day in connection with the killing last Saturday night in Philadelphia of Henry T. Peirce, a manufacturer's agent. They are Peter D. Treadway, an amateur boxer, and Miss Marie Williams, alias Marie West, both of Philadelphia. They are being held in the Ohio County jail pending removal to Philadelphia.

Their arrest followed the discovery in a Wheeling garage of the red automobile bearing Peirce's Pennsylvania license number, which disappeared from Philadelphia about the time of the murder.

The owner of the garage reported to the police that a man and a woman disguised in a man's clothes had left the machine for repairs. Getting in touch with the Philadelphia authorities, the Wheeling police stationed guards at all exits from the city and instituted a search for the couple, which ended in their arrest in a room at a boarding house.

Pressed by the police, both admitted knowledge of the killing of Peirce. According to the story they told the

## Brindell Indicted Again With Aid; Effort to Halt Building Inquiry Fails

Hirshfield Is  
Indicted on  
Libel Charge

Ex-Inspector Henry, Sum-  
moned in People vs.  
R. E. Enright Case, Calls  
Grand Jury "Brigands"

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, was indicted yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, of which Raymond F. Almirall is foreman. The indictment, which charges the Commissioner with criminal libel, was filed with Justice Bartow S. Weeks, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. The persons libeled, according to the indictment, are James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, and ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman.

After the indictment was filed Mr. Hirshfield was notified to be in court at 2 o'clock. Accompanied by City Chamberlain Philip Berzelheimer and State Senator Charles E. Russell, the Commissioner pleaded not guilty. Bail was fixed at \$1,000. This was furnished by the City Chamberlain, and Justice Weeks gave until December 1 to withdraw the plea or make such motions as the defense may deem advisable.

In the indictment Mr. Hirshfield is charged with having given to a reporter for a news association on May 20 a statement which purported to be a copy of certain questions asked by him of Benjamin Friedman concerning activities in the District Attorney's office.

Henry Called Before Jury

Before the indictments were returned the jury had before it ex-Police Inspector Henry. He refused to answer questions and on leaving the Criminal Courts Building referred to the jurors as a "bunch of brigands."

Henry was summoned to appear before the jury on a John Doe subpoena. He refused to answer questions until a subpoena was given to him showing the name of the person he was expected to testify against. He then left the jury room and a few minutes later was handed another subpoena marked "People vs. Richard E. Enright."

Before returning to the jury room Henry declared he was going to stand on his constitutional rights and refuse to answer any questions that would tend to degrade or incriminate him.

The statement alleged in the indictment against Hirshfield is written in full in the official document. It says that Smith offered Friedman the privilege of conducting a disorderly house, gambling house or stupa house as a reward for certain things which Friedman was to do in helping Mr. Smith to indict ex-Police Inspector Dominick Henry.

A portion of the alleged libel as it appears in the indictment quotes Friedman as follows concerning an alleged conversation with Mr. Smith:

"I said, 'What do you want Goldman for?'

"Smith said, 'Benny, I understand Goldman is working for the Western Union office as messenger around the district up around the West Side, uptown, and I want Goldman to testify in the Porter case and I want him to testify that on a certain night there was a raid on a house uptown; that Goldman went to deliver a message to that house and when he was all ready to get into the house he saw this man Porter, who he then recognized as being a Deputy Police Commissioner and who was then and there about to be tried on an indictment charging him with neglect of duty, in violation of the Penal Law, the prosecution of which said criminal action against Porter was then and there being conducted by the

(Continued on next page)

Reds to Abolish Money;  
Labor to Get Food Free

Moscow Report Says Move Will  
Become Effective on  
January 1

BERLIN, Nov. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The Council of People's Commissioners in Russia has directed the Russian Finance Commissioners to prepare a plan within a month for the abolition of money, according to a Moscow report to The Red Flag, the Communist organ here. The dispatch says it is expected that a moneyless period will be decreed, effective from January 1.

According to this information, payments for necessities of life by workmen and families in the second category probably will be first abolished along the lines of the Soviet plan, by which gas, water, electricity and telephone service will be furnished. In conclusion the article in The Red Flag says:

"After one year of organized efforts of the victorious proletariat, this thousands-of-years-old commercial system falls like a house of cards. Should the moneyless scheme succeed in its first and hardest prize here, its adoption by the whole world could be brought about. When our children are grown they will know money only by memory."

Pinehurst, N. C.—Carolina Hotel now open. Interesting events in golf and other sports. Through Pullman. Leave 2:44 P. M. daily.—Advt.

Henry Finds 'John Doe'  
Is Richard E. Enright

Ex-Inspector Dominick Henry, of the Police Department, insisted upon knowing the name of the prospective defendant in the case when he was summoned before the grand jury yesterday on a "John Doe" subpoena. Not a word would he have to say to the twenty-three "brigands" in the grand jury room, said he, until he knew who "John Doe" was.

He found out. A few minutes after he strode from the grand jury room a process server served on him a subpoena upon which the ink was scarcely dry. In place of "John Doe" was written the name "Richard E. Enright." Then Mr. Henry announced he would stand upon his constitutional rights and answer no questions that might incriminate or degrade him.

Need of Bigger  
Guns on Canal  
Shown Harding

14-inch Cannon on Pacific  
End Could Not Prevent  
Fleet Out of Their Range  
Hitting Miraflores Locks

Officers Explain Defenses

Visibility From Air Another  
Defect; President-Elect Is  
Taken Through Channel

By Boyden R. Sparkes  
Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Nov. 24.—Sweeping changes in the defenses of the Canal Zone are to result from the visit to Panama of President-elect Harding. The army and navy authorities in the zone are convinced that the present fortifications are inadequate and have taken advantage of the opportunity offered by the President-elect's visit to lay the situation before him and Senator J. S. Frelighuysen, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who accompanies him.

At present an enemy fleet equipped with the best of modern guns could lie off the Pacific end of the canal, out of range of the fourteen-inch defensive guns that crown the canal's forts, and leisurely destroy the important Miraflores locks, which are only about five miles from the sea—provided, of course, that the enemy fleet was not interfered with by American warships.

Only One 16-inch Gun

There is only one 16-inch gun on the Atlantic side of the canal and none at all on the Pacific, where the largest are the fourteen-inch. Battleships equipped with 16-inch guns could, experts say, outshoot these defensive guns by more than five miles. This advantage is great enough to enable an attacking fleet to destroy the usefulness of the canal.

Moreover, all the defenses must be altered to provide protection in the way of decreased visibility from the air. The big guns on the canal are clearly visible in the daytime and therefore could readily be destroyed by bombs.

Explaining the superiority of guns now used on ships belonging to potential enemy powers, experts point to the battle of Jutland, in which the British and German fleets engaged each other at a distance of between twelve and twenty miles. In the battle off the Doggerbank, the German battleship

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Baker Frees All Army  
Objectors Taken in War

Orders Release Total of 33,  
Including Salmon, Last to  
Remain in Custody

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—All army conscientious objectors imprisoned during the war have now been released from custody, Secretary of War Baker announced to-night. A total of thirty-three, the statement said, have been discharged by recent orders, including twenty-one who had started a hunger strike while confined in a government hospital here a month ago.

"The cases of the thirty-three conscientious objectors who remained in custody some weeks ago have now been finally reviewed by the Secretary of War," Mr. Baker's statement said, "on the recommendation of the adjutant general's office, and the remainder of sentences remitted and the men discharged."

"Each case has been considered on its merits, and the principle on which they have been considered is to remit so much of the sentence as exceeds the normal peace-time penalty for the offenses charged."

Cloudy and unsettled to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; moderate north winds. Full Report on Last Page

Bail for Stadtmiller Is  
Placed at \$100,000  
on Extortion Charge  
Brought by Contractor

Dealer Says Steel  
Ring Rules Prices

Miss O'Dea in Contempt  
as Fight to Force Her  
Testimony Is Appealed

The additional grand jury taking testimony on the criminal phase of the Lockwood committee's housing investigation handed down three more indictments yesterday. Two of them were against Robert P. Brindell, head of the Building Trades Council, who is already under indictment for extortion and attempted extortion.

The third is against Peter Stadtmiller, a delegate of the Building Trades Council, who has been mentioned in many stories of alleged graft told by witnesses to the committee. Judge Mulqueen, in General Sessions yesterday, characterized him as "Brindell's chief of staff." He was held under \$100,000 bail and was released when the bond was furnished by a surety company. No additional bail was asked of Brindell, who is now out on a \$100,000 bond in connection with the previous proceedings.

The latest indictments charge both Brindell and Stadtmiller with extortion. It is alleged that Brindell threatened Louis J. Cohen on July 15 last with a strike while Cohen was engaged on operations on East Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets and that Brindell accepted \$500 from Cohen.

Stadtmiller is accused of extorting \$1,000 from the Garden City Wrecking Company under threats that he would put the company out of business if the money was not paid.

Brindell's Chief of Staff

Judge Mulqueen ordered the two defendants produced in court to-morrow morning for argument on a date for motions or pleas.

There was some argument between Assistant District Attorneys Stanley Richter and Robert S. Johnstone and John J. O'Connor, representing Stadtmiller, over the amount of bail. O'Connor maintaining that the defendant was merely a business agent, employed at \$75 a week. Judge Mulqueen, however, said: "As I understand it, there may be other indictments, and I understand this man is Brindell's chief of staff. In my opinion the bail is not high enough."

The witnesses whose names appear on the back of Brindell's indictment are Louis J. Cohen, Theodore E. Rhodes and Samuel H. Donnelly. The Stadtmiller indictment bears the names of William Waisel, Robert C. Whiting and William W. Westfall. Shortly after the arraignment, Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Brindell and Stadtmiller, appeared in court and criticized the procedure. He said arrangements had been made for Brindell's appearance Friday and that he did not expect to be in court yesterday. Mr. Richter explained that O'Connor had offered to bring Brindell into court, and intimated that additional bail to the \$100,000 already put up for Brindell might be asked to-morrow.

While this was going on in the Criminal Courts Building, the Association of Dealers in Masons Building Materials and the Builders Supply Bureau were making strenuous efforts by every legal resource to keep the books and records of these two organizations out of the hands of the Lockwood committee.

Martin Conboy, after involved proceedings before Justice McAvoy, announced that he had appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to prevent the questioning of Miss Elizabeth O'Dea, a bookkeeper of the Builders Supply Bureau, and an examination of the bureau's records.

An effort by Conboy to obtain a temporary stay from Justice Alfred E. Page, pending the appeal, proved unsuccessful. The books were ordered produced when the Lockwood committee resumes its sessions next Tuesday morning.

Miss O'Dea in Contempt

One of the upshots of the legal duel was the adjudging of Miss O'Dea in contempt when she failed to appear at yesterday's session of the committee with all the books and papers of the bureau, that three-fourths of the contempt were ordered drawn up by Chairman Lockwood of the committee. If the committee goes through with the proceeding Miss O'Dea faces a jail sentence.

Another important feature of yesterday's session was the testimony of Charles G. Cornell Jr., of Cornell & Underhill, wrought iron and steel pipe jobbers, that three-fourths of the wrought steel industry of the country is controlled by three powerful cor-